

## TARIFF TALK NEARLY ENDED

Sugar and Reciprocity the Only Questions Left for Debate on Monday.

Large Number of Amendments Acted on Yesterday—Change in Teas and Coffees, and in the Fish Section—Voting to Begin Tuesday.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6.—The Senate this morning resumed consideration of the tariff bill. On motion of Mr. Manderson an amendment was agreed to fixing the duty on white pine shingles at 30 cents per 1,000.

The committee amendment to place sponges on the free list was lost—yeas, 16; nays, 36, and the rate of duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem restored.

At the suggestion of Mr. Plumb an amendment was adopted fixing at 80 cents per gallon the duty on alizarine, assistant or soluble oil containing more than 50 per cent. of castor oil.

In speaking in regard to the proper rate of duty to be placed on fish Mr. Spooner gave it as his view that while the fishermen on the eastern coast were protected it was not proper that the fisheries on the great lakes should be thrown open to free competition.

It was then taken up in the proposition of reciprocity, the United States ought not now to throw open its markets to Canadian fisheries. Mr. Cullom agreed in the main with Mr. Spooner. The Canadian government had done nothing that would entitle it to any favors or privileges, and therefore he did not feel like entering into any reciprocity arrangement with it. Still, he believed that the Senate ought to adopt the House proposition for free fish in the interest of the poor people of the country.

The vote was taken on the committee amendment to paragraph 545, and it was agreed to, without the yeas and nays. It now reads: "Fresh fish caught by citizens of the United States in the high seas and in the open waters of the lakes forming a boundary between the United States and the Dominion of Canada."

Paragraph 278, relating to fish on the dutiable list, was then taken up, the question being on the finance committee's substitute for the House paragraph, which fixed a duty of 1 cent a pound on fish, fresh or salted. The committee amendment substituted a duty of 1 cent a pound, after considerable discussion Mr. Aldrich modified the amendment and it was agreed to. The paragraph now reads: "Fish, smoked, salted, pickled, fresh, frozen, packed in ice or otherwise prepared for preservation, not specially enumerated or provided for in this act, 2¢ per pound."

Paragraph 264, placing a duty of 15 cents a pound on hops, which had been passed over without action, was then taken up and Mr. Gorman moved to reduce the rate to 10 cents a pound. The amendment was discussed by Messrs. Gorman, Cullom, Voorhees, Allen, Carlisle, Hiseock and Dolph.

DEBATE LIMIT EXTENDED.

Before the discussion closed a question as to an extension of the time for the consideration of the tariff bill was started by a proposition for an evening session. After an interchange of views on both sides Mr. Aldrich withdrew the proposition for an evening session and submitted another one, extending the time for consideration of the tariff bill to and including Monday, when discussion is to be limited to thirty minutes, and when the sugar schedule is to be taken up. After that the arrangement heretofore made is to apply. The proposition was assented to, and the presiding officer (Mr. Ingalls) asked whether the understanding was that on Tuesday the tariff bill should be taken up and continue until the stage of the third reading is reached; after which three hours is to be allowed for each side, and a general summing up. General assent was given to that understanding.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Gorman's amendment to reduce the duty on hops to 8 cents a pound, and it was rejected without the yeas and nays.

Mr. Vance moved to place salt on the free list. Negatives—yeas, 30; nays, 24—party vote, except that Mr. Padlock voted yes.

Mr. Vance offered the amendment of which he had given notice on the 1st of September for a reduction of duties on foreign products purchased by an exchange on American farm products. Rejected—yeas, 28; nays, 30—a party vote.

On motion of Mr. Gibson sorghum-seed and sugar-cane seed were placed on the free list in paragraph 675.

Mr. Call moved to strike coconuts out of the free list so as to have them put on the dutiable list. Rejected. Mr. Call also moved to put pineapples and bananas on the dutiable list at 20 per cent. Rejected.

TIN PARAGRAPH AMENDED.

Mr. Aldrich, for the finance committee, offered an amendment imposing a duty of 4 cents a pound on tin. Agreed to without the yeas and nays.

Mr. Spooner offered the amendment proposed by him on the 30th of August to the tin paragraph 187. It provides for the admission of tin-plates free of duty, after the 1st of October, 1891, in case the American production of the article shall not equal in any of the intervening years one-third of the amount imported and entered for consumption.

Mr. Plumb moved to amend the amendment by providing for a duty of 1 cent a pound on tin-plates, and for a bounty of 1 cent per pound for the home product.

Mr. Carlisle said that Mr. Spooner's amendment was a confession that there was no expectation of the manufacture of tin-plates in the United States.

Mr. Spooner denied the correctness of that assumption, and argued in support of his amendment. After much discussion Mr. Plumb's amendment was rejected, and Mr. Spooner's, having been accepted by Mr. Aldrich, was agreed to.

Mr. Aldrich offered committee amendment of which he had given notice yesterday, as a substitute for Section 5, requiring packages to be plainly marked, and to show the country where the goods were manufactured. Agreed to.

TEA AND COFFEE.

Mr. Everts offered the amendment proposed by him yesterday imposing a duty of 10 per cent. ad valorem on all teas the growth or produce of the countries east of the Cape of Good Hope, when imported from places west of the Cape of Good Hope. He made a statement in explanation and advocacy of the amendment, which is intended to put a stop to the importation of tea by way of Canada and of the Cape of Good Hope, instead of directly from China.

Mr. Sherman disapproved of the amendment as being a retaliatory measure, the only effect of which would be to add to the cost of tea. He had no objection to offer for the course of Canada in imposing additional duties on tea and coffee imported from the United States, which course he regarded as perfectly righteous.

Mr. Gorman stated, as an objection to Mr. Everts' amendment, that a large amount of tea was imported into the United States from Ceylon, and that there was no direct communication between the United States and Ceylon.

Mr. Spooner moved to amend Mr. Everts' amendment by adding to it the following: "There shall be levied and collected upon all coffee, green, from the Dominion of Canada, ten per cent. ad valorem, and upon all coffee roasted or ground, from the Dominion of Canada, 8 cents per pound and 10 per cent. ad valorem."

The discussion on Mr. Everts' and Mr. Spooner's amendments was continued by Messrs. Spooner, Stewart, Cullom, Hoar, Fish and Morgan.

Mr. Gorman moved to add to Mr. Everts' amendment a proviso that teas imported directly into the United States on through bills of lading from countries east of the Cape of Good Hope and transhipped at any foreign port or place shall not be subject to the duty therein provided.

Mr. Everts accepted that modification to his amendment. The question was taken on Mr. Spooner's amendment, and it was rejected. Mr. Everts' amendment as modified was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Sherman, Section 34, allowing drawback privileges on imported materials used in exported manufactures, was amended by a provision that no drawbacks should be allowed in any case where the duties paid on the imported material

are less than 10 per cent. of the value of the manufactured goods, or where the claim shall be for less than \$10.

ADMINISTRATIVE FEATURES AGREED TO.

The finance committee's amendments to sections from 9 to 23, the administrative features, were agreed to without being read.

Sections 25 and 26 of the bill, relating to dealers in leaf-tobacco, were, on the recommendation of the finance committee, struck out—yeas, 34; nays, 21—all the Democrats voting against it, reinforced by Messrs. Platt, Stewart and Teller.

All sections in the House bill from 27 to 46, inclusive, were, on the report of the finance committee, struck out. They related to the internal revenue provisions as to polders of tobacco, taxes on tobacco and cigars, and vinegar factories. Sections from 56 to 61, relating to domestic wines, were also struck out, and the committee amendments to the other sections of the bill were agreed to. Section 63 of the House bill, a repealing section, was, on the recommendation of the finance committee, struck out.

Mr. Aldrich offered an additional section, which was agreed to, declaring that the value of foreign coins as expressed in the United States money of account, shall be that of the pure metal in such coins, and shall be declared quarterly by the Director of the Mint.

This closed the consideration of the tariff bill except as to the sugar section, reciprocity and some few reserved paragraphs, which will come up on Monday, when speeches are to be limited to thirty minutes each. On Tuesday, September 9, the voting is to begin on Tuesday and after the stage of the third reading of the bill is reached, three hours is to be allowed to each side for general discussion.

## DEFECTS OF OUR WAR SHIPS.

Admiral Porter Says They Are Constructed on a False Theory—More Sail Power Needed.

ANAPOLIS, Md., Sept. 6.—Admiral David D. Porter has contributed to the proceedings of the United States Naval Institute his views on the paper recently read before the institute by Rear Admiral S. E. Luce upon "Naval Training." Admiral Porter believes that Admiral Luce handles too tenderly those parties in the navy, whoever they may be, who instituted the system of reducing sail power on ships of war and supplying everything with military masts without considering whether the ships were intended as cruisers or as vessels for coast defense. Continuing, he says: "Not one of the new vessels hitherto planned or built is fit for war purposes in times of hostilities. Cruisers cannot cruise for want of sail power, and so-called line-of-battle ships cannot go into battle for want of proper endurance. In time of war the result will be that the present navy will be laid up on account of too much military mast and the entire lack of sail power, without which a vessel of the navy is not a perfect machine. The question of sail power is one on which the efficiency of the service hinges."

"Every officer should bring to bear what influence he possesses to cause all cruisers and line-of-battle ships to be fitted with sufficient sail power to enable them to cruise for long periods at sea, if necessary, without entering port except for provisions, so that they may save their coal, as did the confederate steamer Alabama, for an occasion when they may be called into action, or to chase an enemy too fast to be overtaken under sail. This is the battle confronting the young officers of the navy, and it must be fought now. We demand for our sea-going vessels thirty days' test of canvas for each square foot of midsides section. As to the coast-defense vessels they may be fitted with as many military masts as the constructors choose to supply."

"I think the articles under consideration will have the effect of drawing more strongly the attention of the navy to this vital question, and the fight should commence at once to ascertain whether the ships of the future are to be fitted out under the same regime of mistakes that has characterized the navy for the past ten years, which has given us a 'squadron of evolution' that cannot evolve, and after training men at the training-schools and sails until they become good sailors, has relegated them to the ships where the military mast is the order of the day, and where hoisting ashes is the nearest approach to seamanship an apprentice boy can learn."

## PLEASURES AT CRESSON.

How the President and His Family Are Enjoying Their Outing in the Mountains.

CRESSON SPRINGS, Pa., Sept. 6.—To-day was rather an uneventful day for the President. He arose about 8 o'clock, somewhat refreshed from his trip of yesterday, and accompanied the rest of the family to the Mountain House for breakfast. As his principal reason in coming to Cresson was to obtain much-needed rest he has declined for the present to have any general receptions, expressing a willingness, however, to meet in a social way any of the sojourners who may desire to meet him. Private Secretary Halford said this morning that the President would not act upon any official matters before Monday at least, and only thereafter on such as were absolutely necessary. He added that there was no truth whatever in the report from Washington that the President and all the members of his household remained within doors. Gen. James Ekin, formerly deputy quartermaster-general U. S. A., was the President's only visitor during the morning.

After dinner, the weather having partially cleared up, the President accompanied by his niece, Mrs. Dinnick, went for a walk to the celebrated iron spring, and spent about two hours rambling among the picturesque spots that abound in this vicinity. Mrs. Darlington, of Pittsburgh, gave an informal tea this afternoon in honor of Mrs. Harrison, Mrs. McKee and Mrs. Russell. The regular Saturday evening hop at the hotel, and so great was the rush of people to see the President that he was compelled to hold an informal reception. The dancing was suspended temporarily, and all the guests, including the children, were presented to the President.

Mr. Geo. W. Boyd, of the Pennsylvania railroad, arrived here this evening and made a short visit to the Presidential cottage.

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## SMALL BOY'S STRANGE ADVENTURE.

Assaulted by a Stranger and Found the Next Day Unconscious in a Summer Kitchen.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 6.—To-day the particulars are learned of a very mysterious affair that occurred in this city, early yesterday morning, shortly after 7 o'clock, of which Walter King, a boy of twelve or thirteen years, was the unwilling victim.

Walter is an orphan, his father and mother having been dead for about four years, since which time he has made his home with his aunt, Mrs. H. J. Hayward, living at No. 107 South Eighth street.

Yesterday morning he was sent to the grocery, where he bought some bread for breakfast, and, after returning with the purchase, he was standing in the side yard of his home, when he noticed a spring wagon drive up in front of the house and the man who was driving beckoned to him to come out to the curb. He did so, and the man asked him if he knew where Frank Anderson lived. On his answer in the affirmative, the man asked him to go along and show him where the place was, as he was a stranger and not acquainted with the lay of the town. Walter jumped into the back of the

wagon, and sat with his back toward the man, his feet dangling over the tailgate. The man drove to the alley between Eighth and Ninth streets, and turned south in the alley. This is the story the boy tells of the occurrence. When they had proceeded as far as the stable back of No. 107 South Eighth street, Walter said that something struck him on the side of the head and he knew nothing more.

The boy was found in the unused summer-kitchen back of Mr. Hayward's house, this morning, wrapped in a piece of carpet which is used as a door-mat. He was carefully wrapped up, the carpet being tucked in about the sides of the body, the feet completely covered and the head carefully tucked about. He was in a stupor and it was only after a vigorous rubbing by Mrs. Hayward and Mrs. Whitridge, one of the neighbors, that he showed signs of life. The description he gives of the man is a medium size, heavily-built man, with a black mustache, wearing a dark brown suit of clothes and a black derby hat.

This afternoon he was resting very comfortably, but still complains of severe pains in his head, though a careful examination by two physicians fails to develop any contusion of or lump on his scalp. He tells the story in a plain, straightforward fashion that leaves no doubt as to its truth in the value of foreign coins as expressed in the United States money of account, shall be that of the pure metal in such coins, and shall be declared quarterly by the Director of the Mint.

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Private Secretary Halford said this evening that the President had been compelled to abandon the contemplated visit to Toledo, O., on the occasion of the reunion of the Society of the Army of the Cumberland.

SMALL BOY'S STRANGE ADVENTURE.

Assaulted by a Stranger and Found the Next Day Unconscious in a Summer Kitchen.

SPECIAL TO THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL.

RICHMOND, Ind., Sept. 6.—To-day the particulars are learned of a very mysterious affair that occurred in this city, early yesterday morning, shortly after 7 o'clock, of which Walter King, a boy of twelve or thirteen years, was the unwilling victim.

Walter is an orphan, his father and mother having been dead for about four years, since which time he has made his home with his aunt, Mrs. H. J. Hayward, living at No. 107 South Eighth street.

Yesterday morning he was sent to the grocery, where he bought some bread for breakfast, and, after returning with the purchase, he was standing in the side yard of his home, when he noticed a spring wagon drive up in front of the house and the man who was driving beckoned to him to come out to the curb. He did so, and the man asked him if he knew where Frank Anderson lived. On his answer in the affirmative, the man asked him to go along and show him where the place was, as he was a stranger and not acquainted with the lay of the town. Walter jumped into the back of the

wagon, and sat with his back toward the man, his feet dangling over the tailgate. The man drove to the alley between Eighth and Ninth streets, and turned south in the alley. This is the story the boy tells of the occurrence. When they had proceeded as far as the stable back of No. 107 South Eighth street, Walter said that something struck him on the side of the head and he knew nothing more.

The boy was found in the unused summer-kitchen back of Mr. Hayward's house, this morning, wrapped in a piece of carpet which is used as a door-mat. He was carefully wrapped up, the carpet being tucked in about the sides of the body, the feet completely covered and the head carefully tucked about. He was in a stupor and it was only after a vigorous rubbing by Mrs. Hayward and Mrs. Whitridge, one of the neighbors, that he showed signs of life. The description he gives of the man is a medium size, heavily-built man, with a black mustache, wearing a dark brown suit of clothes and a black derby hat.